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EXTRAORDINARY

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PART II—Section 1

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इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके।
Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

MINISTRY OF LAW

(Legislative Department)

New Delhi, the 26th March, 1968/Chaitra 6, 1890 (Saka)

The following President's Acts are published for general information:—

THE COURT-FEES (WEST BENGAL AMENDMENT) ACT, 1968

No. 7 OF 1968

Enacted by the President in the Nineteenth Year of the
Republic of India.

An Act further to amend the Court-fees Act, 1870 in its application to the State of West Bengal.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the West 6 of 1968. Bengal State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1968, the President is pleased to enact as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Court-fees (West Bengal Short title
Amendment) Act, 1968. and extent.

(2) It extends to the whole of the State of West Bengal.

Amendment
of Schedule
I.

2. In the Court-fees Act, 1870, in its application to the State of West Bengal (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act),—

(1) in Schedule I,—

(a) in the second column, in article 8, for the words “Eight annas”, the words “Fifty paise” shall be substituted;

(b) in the third column,—

(i) in article 1, for the words “Six annas”, “Eight annas”, “One rupee ten annas”, “One rupee two annas”, “Seven rupees eight annas”, “Twenty-two rupees eight annas” and “Thirty-seven rupees eight annas”, the words “Forty paise”, “Fifty paise”, “One rupee and sixty-five paise”, “One rupee and fifteen paise”, “Seven rupees and fifty paise”, “Twenty-two rupees and fifty paise” and “Thirty-seven rupees and fifty paise” respectively, shall be substituted;

(ii) in article 6, for the words “Six annas”, “Twelve annas” and “One rupee eight annas”, the words “Forty paise”, “Seventy-five paise” and “One rupee and fifty paise” respectively, shall be substituted;

(iii) in articles 7, 8 and 9, for the words “Eight annas”, wherever they occur, the words “Fifty paise” shall be substituted;

(c) for the Table of rates of *ad valorem* fees leviable on the institution of suits, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

“TABLE OF RATES OF *ad valorem* FEES LEVIABLE ON THE INSTITUTION OF SUITS

When the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds	But does not exceed	Proper Fee
Rs.	Rs.	Rs. p.
—	5	0.40
5	10	0.75
10	15	1.15
15	20	1.50

When the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds							But does not exceed	Proper Fee
Rs.							Rs.	Rs. p.
20	.	.	.	.	.	.	25	1'90
25	.	.	.	.	.	.	30	2'25
30	.	.	.	.	.	.	35	2'65
35	.	.	.	.	.	.	40	3'00
40	.	.	.	.	.	.	45	3'40
45	.	.	.	.	.	.	50	3'75
50	.	.	.	.	.	.	55	4'15
55	.	.	.	.	.	.	60	4'50
60	.	.	.	.	.	.	65	4'90
65	.	.	.	.	.	.	70	5'25
70	.	.	.	.	.	.	75	5'65
75	.	.	.	.	.	.	80	6'15
80	.	.	.	.	.	.	85	6'65
85	.	.	.	.	.	.	90	7'15
90	.	.	.	.	.	.	95	7'65
95	.	.	.	.	.	.	100	8'15
100	.	.	.	.	.	.	110	9'75
110	.	.	.	.	.	.	120	11'40
120	.	.	.	.	.	.	130	13'00
130	.	.	.	.	.	.	140	14'65
140	.	.	.	.	.	.	150	16'25
150	.	.	.	.	.	.	160	18'00
160	.	.	.	.	.	.	170	19'15
170	.	.	.	.	.	.	180	20'25
180	.	.	.	.	.	.	190	21'40
190	.	.	.	.	.	.	200	22'50
200	.	.	.	.	.	.	210	23'65
210	.	.	.	.	.	.	220	24'75
220	.	.	.	.	.	.	230	25'90

When the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds	But does not exceed	Proper Fee
Rs.	Rs.	Rs. p.
520	530	59'65
530	540	60'75
540	550	61'90
550	560	63'00
560	570	64'15
570	580	65'25
580	590	66'40
590	600	67'50
600	610	68'65
610	620	69'75
620	630	70'90
630	640	72'00
640	650	73'15
650	660	74'25
660	670	75'40
670	680	76'50
680	690	77'65
690	700	78'75
700	710	79'90
710	720	81'00
720	730	82'15
730	740	83'25
740	750	84'40
750	760	85'50
760	770	86'65
770	780	87'75
780	790	88'90
790	800	90'00
800	810	91'15

When the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds	But does not exceed	Proper Fee
Rs.	Rs.	Rs. p.
810	820	92'25
820	830	93'40
830	840	94'50
840	850	95'65
850	860	96'75
860	870	97'90
870	880	99'00
880	890	100'15
890	900	101'25
900	910	102'40
910	920	103'50
920	930	104'65
930	940	105'75
940	950	106'90
950	960	108'00
960	970	109'15
970	980	110'25
980	990	111'40
990	1,000	112'50
1,000	1,100	120'00
1,100	1,200	127'50
1,200	1,300	135'00
1,300	1,400	142'50
1,400	1,500	150'00
1,500	1,600	157'50
1,600	1,700	165'00
1,700	1,800	172'50
1,800	1,900	180'00
1,900	2,000	187'50

When the amount or value
of the subject-matter
exceeds

But does not
exceed

Proper Fee

Rs.	Rs.	Rs. p.
2,000	2,100	195·00
2,100	2,200	202·50
2,200	2,300	210·00
2,300	2,400	217·50
2,400	2,500	225·00
2,500	2,600	232·50
2,600	2,700	240·00
2,700	2,800	247·50
2,800	2,900	255·00
2,900	3,000	262·50
3,000	3,100	270·00
3,100	3,200	277·50
3,200	3,300	285·00
3,300	3,400	292·50
3,400	3,500	300·00
3,500	3,600	307·50
3,600	3,700	315·00
3,700	3,800	322·50
3,800	3,900	330·00
3,900	4,000	337·50
4,000	4,100	345·00
4,100	4,200	352·50
4,200	4,300	360·00
4,300	4,400	367·50
4,400	4,500	375·00
4,500	4,600	382·50
4,600	4,700	390·00
4,700	4,800	397·50
4,800	4,900	405·00

When the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds	But does not exceed	Proper Fee
Rs.	Rs.	Rs. p.
4,900	5,000	412·50
5,000	5,100	420·00
5,100	5,200	427·50
5,200	5,300	435·00
5,300	5,400	442·50
5,400	5,500	450·00
5,500	5,600	457·50
5,600	5,700	465·00
5,700	5,800	472·50
5,800	5,900	480·00
5,900	6,000	487·50
6,000	6,100	495·00
6,100	6,200	502·50
6,200	6,300	510·00
6,300	6,400	517·50
6,400	6,500	525·00
6,500	6,600	532·50
6,600	6,700	540·00
6,700	6,800	547·50
6,800	6,900	555·00
6,900	7,000	562·50
7,000	7,100	570·00
7,100	7,200	577·50
7,200	7,300	585·00
7,300	7,400	592·50
7,400	7,500	600·00
7,500	7,750	615·00
7,750	8,000	630·00
8,000	8,250	645·00

When the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds	But does not exceed	Proper Fee
	Rs.	Rs. P.
8,250	8,500	660·00
8,500	8,750	675·00
8,750	9,000	690·00
9,000	9,250	705·00
9,250	9,500	720·00
9,500	9,750	735·00
9,750	10,000	750·00
10,000	10,500	772·50
10,500	11,000	795·00
11,000	11,500	817·50
11,500	12,000	840·00
12,000	12,500	862·50
12,500	13,000	885·00
13,000	13,500	907·50
13,500	14,000	930·00
14,000	14,500	952·50
14,500	15,000	975·00
15,000	15,500	997·50
15,500	16,000	1,020·00
16,000	16,500	1,042·50
16,500	17,000	1,065·00
17,000	17,500	1,087·50
17,500	18,000	1,110·00
18,000	18,500	1,132·50
18,500	19,000	1,155·00
19,000	19,500	1,177·50
19,500	20,000	1,200·00
20,000	21,000	1,230·00
21,000	22,000	1,260·00
22,000	23,000	1,290·00

When the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds					But does not exceed	Proper Fee	
Rs.					Rs.	Rs.	P.
23,000	.	.	.	.	24,000	1,320	00
24,000	.	.	.	.	25,000	1,350	00
25,000	.	.	.	.	26,000	1,380	00
26,000	.	.	.	.	27,000	1,410	00
27,000	.	.	.	.	28,000	1,440	00
28,000	.	.	.	.	29,000	1,470	00
29,000	.	.	.	.	30,000	1,500	00
30,000	.	.	.	.	31,000	1,530	00
31,000	.	.	.	.	32,000	1,560	00
32,000	.	.	.	.	33,000	1,590	00
33,000	.	.	.	.	34,000	1,620	00
34,000	.	.	.	.	35,000	1,650	00
35,000	.	.	.	.	36,000	1,680	00
36,000	.	.	.	.	37,000	1,710	00
37,000	.	.	.	.	38,000	1,740	00
38,000	.	.	.	.	39,000	1,770	00
39,000	.	.	.	.	40,000	1,800	00
40,000	.	.	.	.	41,000	1,830	00
41,000	.	.	.	.	42,000	1,860	00
42,000	.	.	.	.	43,000	1,890	00
43,000	.	.	.	.	44,000	1,920	00
44,000	.	.	.	.	45,000	1,950	00
45,000	.	.	.	.	46,000	1,980	00
46,000	.	.	.	.	47,000	2,010	00
47,000	.	.	.	.	48,000	2,040	00
48,000	.	.	.	.	49,000	2,070	00
49,000	.	.	.	.	50,000	2,100	00
50,000	.	.	.	.	55,000	2,137	50
55,000	.	.	.	.	60,000	2,175	00
60,000	.	.	.	.	65,000	2,212	50

When the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds					But does not exceed	Proper Fee
Rs.					Rs.	Rs. P.
65,000	.	.	.	.	70,000	2,250·00
70,000	.	.	.	.	75,000	2,287·50
75,000	.	.	.	.	80,000	2,325·00
80,000	.	.	.	.	85,000	2,362·50
85,000	.	.	.	.	90,000	2,400·00
90,000	.	.	.	.	95,000	2,437·50
95,000	.	.	.	.	1,00,000	2,475·00
1,00,000	.	.	.	.	1,05,000	2,512·50
1,05,000	.	.	.	.	1,10,000	2,550·00
1,10,000	.	.	.	.	1,15,000	2,587·50
1,15,000	.	.	.	.	1,20,000	2,625·00
1,20,000	.	.	.	.	1,25,000	2,662·50
1,25,000	.	.	.	.	1,30,000	2,700·00
1,30,000	.	.	.	.	1,35,000	2,737·50
1,35,000	.	.	.	.	1,40,000	2,775·00
1,40,000	.	.	.	.	1,45,000	2,812·50
1,45,000	.	.	.	.	1,50,000	2,850·00
1,50,000	.	.	.	.	1,55,000	2,887·50
1,55,000	.	.	.	.	1,60,000	2,925·00
1,60,000	.	.	.	.	1,65,000	2,962·50
1,65,000	.	.	.	.	1,70,000	3,000·00
1,70,000	.	.	.	.	1,75,000	3,037·50
1,75,000	.	.	.	.	1,80,000	3,075·00
1,80,000	.	.	.	.	1,85,000	3,112·50
1,85,000	.	.	.	.	1,90,000	3,150·00
1,90,000	.	.	.	.	1,95,000	3,187·50
1,95,000	.	.	.	.	2,00,000	3,225·00
2,00,000	.	.	.	.	2,05,000	3,262·50

and the fee increases at the rate of thirty-seven rupees and fifty paise for every five thousand rupees, or part thereof, up to a maximum fee of ten thousand rupees, for example—

Rs.	Rs. P.
3,00,000	4,012·50
4,00,000	4,762·50
5,00,000	5,512·50
6,00,000	6,262·50
7,00,000	7,012·50
8,00,000	7,762·50
9,00,000	8,512·50
10,00,000	9,262·50
11,00,000	10,000·00

(2) in the third column of Schedule II,—

(a) in article 1,—

(i) for the words “Two annas” and “Twelve annas”, wherever they occur, the words “Fifteen paise” and “Seventy-five paise” respectively, shall be substituted, and

(ii) for the words “One rupee eight annas”, the words “One rupee and fifty paise” shall be substituted;

(b) in article 1A, for the words “Twelve annas”, the words “Seventy-five paise” shall be substituted;

(c) in articles 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7, for the words “Eight annas”, wherever they occur, the words “Fifty paise” shall be substituted;

(d) in article 10, for the words “One rupee eight annas”, the words “One rupee and fifty paise” shall be substituted; and

(e) in article 11, for the words “Eight annas”, the words “Fifty paise” shall be substituted.

West Ben-
gal Ord.
X of 1967.

3. All stamps in the denominations of rupees and annas or annas only denoting fees chargeable under the principal Act immediately before the commencement of the Court-fees (West Bengal Amendment) Ordinance, 1967 shall, for a period of six months after the commencement of this Act, also continue to be valid for all the purposes of the principal Act as if this Act had not been passed.

West Ben-
gal Ord.
IV of 1968.

4. (1) The Court-fees (West Bengal Amendment) Second Ordinance, 1968, is hereby repealed.

Stamps in
denomina-
tions of
rupees and
annas to
continue in
use for six
months.
Repeal and
savings.

(2) Notwithstanding such repeal, anything done or any action taken or deemed to have been done or taken under the principal Act as amended by the said Ordinance shall continue to be in force and shall be deemed to have been validly done or taken, as the case may be, under the principal Act as amended by this Act as if this Act were in force on the day on which such thing was done or such action was taken.

ZAKIR HUSAIN,

President.

V. N. BHATIA,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Reasons for the enactment

The system of decimal coinage was introduced in the country on 1st April, 1957. But the rates of Court-fees leviable in the State of West Bengal still remained in anna denomination. Anna coins having gone out of circulation, Court-fee stamps are being sold after

converting the values of the stamps into decimal coinage. Sometimes controversies and disputes arise regarding the rates of such conversion. Besides, it is desirable from the legal point of view that Court-fees should be charged in accordance with the coinage system the country has adopted. Accordingly on 30th September, 1967 the Governor of West Bengal promulgated the Court-fees (West Bengal Amendment) Ordinance, 1967 (West Bengal Ordinance X of 1967) providing for the conversion of the Court-fees in decimal coinage. The stamps of the denominations of annas -[4]-, -[8]- and -[12]- were converted into decimal coinage according to the prevalent conversion rates and the stamps of the denominations of annas -[2]-, -[6]-, -[10]- and -[14]- were converted into decimal coinage after rounding off their prevalent conversion rates to the next higher multiple of five paise. The slight increase raised the revenue of the State to some extent.

2. The Legislature of West Bengal having had a session on the 29th November, 1967, the Ordinance was due to expire on the 9th January, 1968. In order to continue the provisions of the Ordinance, the Governor of West Bengal promulgated the Court-fees (West Bengal Amendment) Second Ordinance, 1968 (West Bengal Ordinance No. IV of 1968) on the 8th January, 1968.

3. The proposed measure seeks to replace the Court-fees (West Bengal Amendment) Second Ordinance, 1968 (West Bengal Ordinance No. IV of 1968).

4. As it is not practicable to refer the present legislation to the Consultative Committee of Parliament on West Bengal legislation, it has been decided, in view of the urgency of the matter, to enact the present legislation without such reference.

L. P. SINGH,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Ministry of Home Affairs.

THE WEST BENGAL SEPARATION OF JUDICIAL AND EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS ACT, 1968

No. 8 of 1968

Enacted by the President in the Nineteenth Year of the
Republic of India.

An Act to provide for the separation of the Judiciary from the
Executive in the public services in the State of West Bengal.

6 of 1968. In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the West
Bengal State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1968, the President is pleased to enact as follows :—

1. (1) This Act may be called the West Bengal Separation of Judicial and Executive Functions Act, 1968

Short title,
extent and
commence-
ment.

(2) It extends to the whole of the State of West Bengal.

(3) This section and section 8 shall come into force at once; and the remaining provisions of this Act shall come into force on such date as the State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint and different dates may be appointed for different districts and any reference in this Act to its commencement shall, in relation to a district, be construed as a reference to the coming into force of those provisions therein.

5 of 1968. 2. In this Act, "Code of Criminal Procedure" means the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

3. The Code of Criminal Procedure shall, in its application to the State of West Bengal, be amended in the manner and to the extent specified in the Schedule.

Amendments
in the Code
of Criminal
Procedure.

4. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in any other law for the time being in force, the word "Magistrate" shall include the following two classes of Magistrates, namely:—

Classes of
Magistrates.

(1) Magistrates appointed by the State Government in consultation with the High Court under any of the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure as amended by this Act, to be referred to as Judicial Magistrates; and

(2) Magistrates appointed by the State Government without such consultation under any of the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure as amended by this Act, to be referred to as Executive Magistrates.

Functions
exercisable
by Judicial
and Executive
Magistrates.

5. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in any other law for the time being in force but subject to the other provisions of this Act and the Code of Criminal Procedure, including Schedules I to IV to the said Code, as amended by this Act, where under any law the functions exercisable by a Magistrate relate to inquiry into, or cognizance, investigation or trial of, an offence, such functions shall be exercisable by a Judicial Magistrate, and where such functions relate to matters which are administrative or executive in nature, or relate to prevention of an offence, they shall be exercisable by an Executive Magistrate:

Provided that any reference to a Magistrate in the Code of Criminal Procedure, as amended by this Act, which by express provision or necessary implication does not refer to a Judicial Magistrate or an Executive Magistrate shall be construed as a reference to a Magistrate of either class:

Provided further that where a doubt arises as to whether a reference to a Magistrate should be construed as a reference to a Judicial Magistrate or an Executive Magistrate, the decision of the Sessions Judge of the district in which such doubt arises shall, subject to any direction given in this behalf by the State Government, in consultation with the High Court, be final.

Savings.

6. (1) Save as provided in this section, nothing in this Act shall be deemed to affect—

(a) the validity, invalidity, effect or consequence of anything done or suffered to be done before the commencement of this Act;

(b) any right, privilege, obligation or liability already acquired, accrued or incurred before such commencement;

(c) any penalty, forfeiture or punishment incurred or inflicted in respect of any act before such commencement;

(d) any investigation, legal proceeding or remedy in respect of such right, privilege, obligation, liability, penalty, forfeiture or punishment,

and any such investigation, legal proceeding or remedy may be instituted, continued or enforced and any such penalty, forfeiture or punishment may be imposed in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure as amended by this Act.

(2) All legal proceedings pending before a Magistrate or a Court at the commencement of this Act shall, if such Magistrate or Court ceases to have jurisdiction in respect of such proceedings under the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, as amended by this

Act, stand transferred to the Magistrate or Court having jurisdiction under the provisions of the said Code, as amended by this Act, and shall be heard and disposed of by such Magistrate or Court and such Magistrate or Court shall have all the powers and jurisdiction in respect thereof as if they have been originally instituted before such Magistrate or any such Court, including the power of the succeeding Magistrate under section 350 of the said Code.

(3) The provisions of this Act which amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, so as to alter the manner in which, the authority by which or the law under or in accordance with which any powers are exercisable shall not render invalid any notification, bye-law, rule, regulation, order, commitment or attachment duly made or issued or anything duly done before the commencement of this Act and any such notification, bye-law, rule, regulation, order, commitment or attachment or thing may be revoked, varied, rectified or reversed in the like manner, to the like extent and in the like circumstances, as if it had been duly made, issued or done after such commencement by the competent authority and in accordance with the provisions then applicable to such case.

(4) Where, before the commencement of this Act, any power was exercisable under the Code of Criminal Procedure by any Magistrate to make any alteration in any order made in a proceeding thereunder and the jurisdiction in respect of such proceeding comes to be vested, after such commencement, in a Magistrate specified in clause (1) of section 3, such power shall, after such commencement, be exercised by such Magistrate in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, as amended by this Act.

7. If any difficulty arises in giving effect to any of the provisions of this Act, the State Government may, by order or rule, do anything not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act (including the specification of a Magistrate, whether appointed in consultation with the High Court or without such consultation, to be the appropriate Magistrate having jurisdiction in the matter under the law concerned) which appears to it to be necessary or expedient for removing the difficulty. Power to remove difficulties.

West Bengal
Ordinance
VII of 1968. 8. The West Bengal Separation of Judicial and Executive Repeal.
Functions Ordinance, 1968, is hereby repealed.

THE SCHEDULE

(See section 3)

AMENDMENTS IN THE CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE, 1898

1. After section 6, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

Classes of
Magistrates
and their
functions.

‘6A. (1) The word “Magistrate” shall include two classes of Magistrates, namely:—

(i) Magistrates appointed in consultation with the High Court, under any of the provisions of this Code, hereinafter referred to as Judicial Magistrates; and

(ii) Magistrates appointed without such consultation, under any of the provisions of this Code, hereinafter referred to as Executive Magistrates.

(2) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in any other law for the time being in force but subject to the other provisions of this Code, including Schedules I to IV to the said Code, where under any law the functions exercisable by a Magistrate relate to inquiry into, or cognizance, investigation or trial of, an offence, such functions shall be exercisable by a Judicial Magistrate, and where such functions are administrative or executive in nature, or relate to prevention of offences, they shall be exercisable by an Executive Magistrate:

Provided that any reference to a Magistrate in this Code which by express provision or necessary implication does not refer to a Judicial Magistrate or an Executive Magistrate, shall be construed as a reference to a Magistrate of either class:

Provided further that where any doubt arises as to whether any reference to a Magistrate should be construed as a reference to a Judicial Magistrate or an Executive Magistrate, the decision of the Sessions Judge of the district in which such doubt arises shall, subject to any direction given in this behalf by the State Government in consultation with the High Court, be final.

(3) Nothing contained in sub-sections (1) and (2) shall apply to a Presidency Magistrate who shall exercise such functions as are provided elsewhere in this Code or under any other law for the time being in force.’

2. In sub-section (2) of section 7, for the words “State Governments”, the words “State Government, in consultation with the High Court,” shall be substituted.

3. In section 9, for the words "State Government", wherever they occur, the words "State Government, in consultation with the High Court," shall be substituted.

4. In section 10,—

(1) in sub-section (1), for the words "a Magistrate", the words "an Executive Magistrate" shall be substituted;

(2) in sub-section (2), for the words "any Magistrate", the words "any Executive Magistrate" shall be substituted; and

(3) in sub-section (3), after the word "sections", the figures, word, brackets and letter "88, sub-section (6C), 124, 125," shall be inserted.

5. For section 12, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

"12. (1) The State Government may appoint as many persons as it thinks fit besides the District Magistrate, to be Magistrates of the first, second or third class in any district, outside the Presidency-town, to be referred to as Executive Magistrates and the State Government or the District Magistrate, subject to the control of the State Government, may, from time to time, define the local areas within which such Executive Magistrates may exercise all or any of the powers with which they may respectively be invested under this Code.

Appointment of subordinate Magistrates—Judicial and Executive.

(2) The State Government may, in consultation with the High Court, appoint as many persons as it thinks fit, from among members of the Judicial Service of the State, to be Magistrates of the first, second or third class in any district, outside the Presidency-town, to be referred to as Judicial Magistrates and the State Government in consultation with the High Court or the Sessions Judge, subject to the control of the State Government in consultation with the High Court, may, from time to time, define the local areas within which such Judicial Magistrates may exercise all or any of the powers with which they may be invested under this Code.

(3) The State Government may, in consultation with the High Court, appoint for such period not exceeding five years as many persons, as it considers necessary, who are or had been members of the West Bengal Civil Service (Executive) or the West Bengal Junior Civil Service, to be Judicial Magistrates in any district, outside the Presidency-town and the State Government in consultation with the High Court or the Sessions Judge, subject to the control of the State Government in consultation with the High

Court, may define the local areas within which such Judicial Magistrates may exercise all or any of the powers with which they may be invested under this Code.

(4) Except as otherwise provided in sub-sections (1), (2) and (3), the jurisdiction and powers of Executive Magistrates and Judicial Magistrates so appointed shall extend throughout such district.

(5) Appointment and control of Judicial Magistrates under sub-sections (2) and (3) shall, on the issue of a public notification under article 237 of the Constitution of India, be in accordance with the terms of the said notification.”.

6. In section 13,—

(1) in sub-section (1), for the word “Magistrate”, the words “Executive Magistrate” shall be substituted;

(2) for sub-section (2), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

“(2) Such Executive Magistrates shall be called Sub-divisional Executive Magistrates.”; and

(3) in the marginal note, for the word “Magistrate”, the words “Executive Magistrate” shall be substituted.

7. After section 13, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

Appointment
of Sub-divisional
Judicial Magis-
trates.

“13A. (1) The High Court may place any Judicial Magistrate of the first or second class, in charge of a sub-division and relieve him of the charge as occasion requires.

(2) Such Judicial Magistrates shall be called Sub-divisional Judicial Magistrates.

(3) The High Court may delegate its powers under this section to the Sessions Judge of the district where the appointment is to be made, subject to such conditions, if any, as it thinks fit.”.

8. For section 14, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

Special
Executive
and Judicial
Magistrates.

“14. (1) The State Government may confer upon any person who possesses such qualifications as may be specified in this behalf by the State Government, by notification in the Official Gazette, all or any of the powers conferred or conferrable by or under this Code, on an Executive Magistrate of the first, second or third class for a particular purpose or for particular purposes, in any local area, outside the Presidency-town.

(2) Such Magistrates shall be called Special Executive Magistrates and shall be appointed for such term as the State Government may, by general or special order, direct.

(3) The State Government may delegate, with such limitation as it thinks fit, to any officer under its control the powers conferred by sub-section (1).

(4) The State Government may, in consultation with the High Court, confer upon any person who holds or has held any judicial post under the Union or a State, or possesses such other qualifications, as may, in consultation with the High Court, be specified in this behalf by the State Government by notification in the Official Gazette, all or any of the powers conferred or conferrable by or under this Code, on a Judicial Magistrate of the first, second or third class in regard to a particular case or class of cases, or in regard to cases generally, in any local area outside the Presidency-town.

(5) Such Magistrates shall be called Special Judicial Magistrates and shall be appointed for such term as the State Government may, in consultation with the High Court, by general or special order, direct.

(6) No powers shall be conferred under this section on any police-officer below the grade of Assistant District Superintendent, and no powers shall be conferred on a police-officer except so far as may be necessary for preserving the peace, preventing crime and detecting, apprehending and detaining offenders in order to their being brought before an appropriate Magistrate and for the performance by the officer of any other duties imposed upon him by any law for the time being in force.”.

9. In section 15,—

(a) for the word “Magistrate”, wherever it occurs, the words “Judicial Magistrate” shall be substituted;

(b) in sub-section (1)—

(i) after the words “State Government”, wherever they occur, the words “in consultation with the High Court” shall be inserted; and

(ii) for the word “Magistrates”, the words “Judicial Magistrates” shall be substituted; and

(c) in the marginal note, for the word “Magistrates”, the words “Judicial Magistrates” shall be substituted.

10. In section 16,—

(1) for the words "State Government may, or, subject to the control of the State Government, the District Magistrate", the words "High Court with the previous approval of the State Government" shall be substituted;

(2) for the words "Magistrates' Benches", the words "Benches of Judicial Magistrates" shall be substituted; and

(3) for the words "Magistrates in Session", the words "Judicial Magistrates in Session" shall be substituted.

11. For section 17, the following sections shall be substituted, namely:—

Subordina-
tion of Exe-
cutive
Magistrates.

"17. (1) All Executive Magistrates appointed under sections 12, 13 and 14 shall be subordinate to the District Magistrate, and he may, from time to time, make rules or give special orders consistent with this Code as to the distribution of business amongst such Magistrates.

(2) Every Executive Magistrate in a sub-division shall be subordinate to the Sub-divisional Executive Magistrate, subject, however, to the general control of the District Magistrate.

Subordina-
tion of
Judicial
Magistrates
and Benches.

17A. (1) All Judicial Magistrates appointed under sections 12, 13A and 14 and all Benches constituted under section 15 shall, subject to the control of the Sessions Judge, be subordinate to the Sub-divisional Judicial Magistrate and the Sub-divisional Judicial Magistrate may from time to time distribute the business amongst such Judicial Magistrates and Benches consistent with this Code and the rules framed by the High Court.

(2) The Sub-divisional Judicial Magistrate shall be subordinate to the Sessions Judge.

Subordina-
tion of
Assistant
Sessions
Judge to the
Sessions
Judge.

17B. (1) All Assistant Sessions Judges shall be subordinate to the Sessions Judge in whose court they exercise jurisdiction and the Sessions Judge may from time to time distribute the business amongst such Assistant Sessions Judges consistent with this Code and the rules framed by the High Court.

(2) The Sessions Judge may also, when he himself is unavoidably absent or incapable of acting, make provisions for the disposal of any urgent application by an Additional or Assistant Sessions Judge or, if there be no Additional or Assistant Sessions Judge, by the Sub-divisional Judicial Magistrate, and any such Judge or Magistrate shall have jurisdiction to deal with any such application.

17C. The High Court, and subject to its control the Sessions Judge, may authorise an Additional Sessions Judge to perform within its jurisdiction all or any of the powers of the Sessions Judge including the powers of supervision and control over the Magistrates appointed in consultation with the High Court.

Delegation
of powers
by the
High Court

17D. Courts of Sessions and Courts of Judicial and Executive Magistrates (including Courts of Presidency Magistrates) shall be criminal courts inferior to the High Court and Courts of Judicial and Executive Magistrates (excluding Courts of Presidency Magistrates) shall be criminal courts inferior to the Court of Session."

Inferior
criminal
courts.

12. In section 18,—

(1) for sub-section (1), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

"(1) The State Government shall, from time to time, appoint, in consultation with the High Court, a sufficient number of persons (hereinafter called Presidency Magistrates) to be Magistrates for the Presidency-town of Calcutta, and shall appoint one of such persons to be Chief Presidency Magistrate.";

(2) in sub-section (2), after the words "State Government", the words "in consultation with the High Court," shall be inserted;

(3) in sub-section (3), after the words "State Government", the words "in consultation with the High Court," shall be inserted;

(4) in sub-section (4), after the words "State Government may", wherever they occur, the words "in consultation with the High Court," shall be inserted; and

(5) after sub-section (4), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

"(5) The State Government may appoint for such term, as it may, by general or special order, direct any person as a Presidency Magistrate specially empowered to carry out all or any of the functions of a Presidency Magistrate except those relating to inquiry into, or cognizance, investigation or trial of, any offence."

13 In section 21,—

(1) in sub-section (1),—

(i) for the words "with the previous sanction of the State Government, make", the words "make, with the previous approval of the High Court," shall be substituted;

(ii) in clause (e), for the words "could be dealt with by a District Magistrate", the words "should be dealt with by him" shall be substituted; and

(2) in sub-section (2), after the word "declare", the words "in consultation with the High Court," shall be inserted.

14. For sub-section (1) of section 29, the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

"(1) Subject to the other provisions of this Code, any offence under any other law shall, when any Court is mentioned in this behalf in such law, be tried by such Court:

Provided that if the Court so mentioned is a Court specified in column (1) of the Table below, such offence shall be tried by the Court of Judicial Magistrate specified against it in column (2) thereof.

THE TABLE

Name of Court specified in the law	Court by which triable
(1)	(2)
1. District Magistrate	1. Sub-divisional Judicial Magistrate.
2. Magistrate of the first class	2. Judicial Magistrate of the first class.
3. Sub-divisional Magistrate	3. Sub-divisional Judicial Magistrate.
4. Magistrate of the second class	4. Judicial Magistrate of the second class.
5. Magistrate of the third class	5. Judicial Magistrate of the third class.
6. Magistrate	6. Judicial Magistrate.
7. Presidency Magistrate	7. Presidency Magistrate appointed in consultation with the High Court".

15. In section 29B,—

(1) for the words "a District Magistrate or a Chief Presidency Magistrate, or by any Magistrate specially empowered by the State Government", the words "a Sub-divisional Judicial Magistrate or a Chief Presidency Magistrate, or any other Judicial Magistrate specially empowered by the State Government in consultation with the High Court" shall be substituted; and

(2) for the words "exercise all or any of the powers conferred thereby", the words "try such persons" shall be substituted.

16. For section 30, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

"30 Notwithstanding anything contained in section 28 or section 29, the State Government may, in consultation with the High Court, invest any Judicial Magistrate of the first class with power to try as a Magistrate all offences not punishable with

Offences punishable with imprisonment not exceeding seven years.

death or with imprisonment for life or with imprisonment for a term exceeding seven years:

Provided that no such Judicial Magistrate shall be invested with such powers unless he has, for not less than ten years, exercised powers not inferior to those of a Judicial Magistrate of the first class:

Provided further that if any Judicial Magistrate of the first class had, prior to his appointment as such Magistrate, exercised the powers of an Assistant Sessions Judge, he may be invested with the powers under this section notwithstanding that he had not exercised the powers of a Judicial Magistrate of the first class for ten years."

17. In the marginal note of section 34, for the word "District", the words "Sub-divisional Judicial" shall be substituted.

18. For section 36, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

'36. All District Magistrates, Sub-divisional Executive Magistrates and Executive Magistrates of the first, second and third classes and all Sub-divisional Judicial Magistrates and Judicial Magistrates of the first, second and third classes have powers hereinafter respectively conferred upon them and specified in the Third Schedule. Such powers are called their "ordinary powers".'. Ordinary powers of Magistrates —Judicial and Executive.

19. For section 37, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

"37. In addition to his ordinary powers—

(i) any Judicial Magistrate may be invested by the State Government in consultation with the High Court with any of the powers specified in Part IA of the Fourth Schedule as powers with which he may be invested by the State Government in consultation with the High Court; Additional powers of Judicial and Executive Magistrates.

(ii) any Judicial Magistrate may be invested by the Sessions Judge to whom he is subordinate with any of the powers specified in Part IB of the Fourth Schedule as powers with which he may be invested by the Sessions Judge;

(iii) any Executive Magistrate may be invested by the State Government with any of the powers specified in Part IIA of the Fourth Schedule as powers with which he may be invested by the State Government;

(iv) any Executive Magistrate may be invested by the District Magistrate to whom he is subordinate with any of the powers specified in Part IIB of the Fourth Schedule as

powers with which he may be invested by the District Magistrate.”.

20. For section 38, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

Control of the investing powers of the Sessions Judge and the District Magistrate.

“38. The power conferred on the Sessions Judge by clause (ii) of section 37 shall be exercised subject to the control of the High Court and the State Government and the power conferred on the District Magistrate by clause (iv) of that section shall be exercised subject to the control of the State Government”.

21. After section 38, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

Powers of Sessions Judge, etc., to be conferred in consultation with the High Court.

“38A. Whenever, under any provision of this Code, or any other law for the time being in force, any judicial power is to be conferred by the State Government on a Sessions Judge or an Additional or Assistant Sessions Judge or Sub-divisional Judicial Magistrate or the Chief Presidency Magistrate or any other Judicial Magistrate, or any such Judicial Magistrate is to be specially empowered to exercise such power, the order conferring such power or empowering the exercise of such power shall be made by the State Government in consultation with the High Court notwithstanding that such provision may not expressly so provide

Explanation.—For the purpose of this section the question whether any power is judicial shall be decided by the State Government in consultation with the High Court and such decision shall be final.”.

22. In section 40, for the words “State Government otherwise”, the words “State Government, in consultation with the High Court, where necessary, otherwise” shall be substituted.

23 In section 41,—

(1) in sub-section (1), after the words “State Government”, the words “or, where the conferment of power was in consultation with the High Court, the State Government, in consultation with the High Court,” shall be inserted; and

(2) for sub-section (2), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

“(2) Any power conferred by the Sessions Judge or the District Magistrate may be withdrawn by the Sessions Judge or the District Magistrate, as the case may be”.

24. In section 62, for the words “Sub-divisional Magistrate,”, the words “Sub-divisional Executive Magistrate, or to the Sub-divisional Judicial Magistrate.” shall be substituted.

25. In sub-section (1) of section 75, for the word "Magistrates", the words "Judicial Magistrates" shall be substituted.

26. In sub-section (1) of section 78, for the words "or Sub-divisional Magistrate", the words ", Sub-divisional Executive Magistrate or Sub-divisional Judicial Magistrate" shall be substituted.

27. In section 88,—

(1) in sub-section (2), after the words "District Magistrate", the words ", Sub-divisional Judicial Magistrate" shall be inserted;

(2) in sub-section (6B), after the words "District Magistrate", the words ", Sub-divisional Judicial Magistrate" shall be inserted; and

(3) for the proviso to sub-section (6C), the following proviso shall be substituted, namely:—

"Provided that if it is preferred or made in the Court of a District Magistrate or a Sub-divisional Judicial Magistrate or Chief Presidency Magistrate, such District Magistrate, Sub-divisional Judicial Magistrate or Chief Presidency Magistrate may make it over for disposal to any Magistrate subordinate to him, and such Magistrate shall have all the powers and jurisdiction in respect of such claim or objection as if the order of attachment had been issued by such Magistrate and the claim or objection had been originally preferred or made before him."

28. In section 95, before the words "District Magistrate", wherever they occur, the words "Sub-divisional Judicial Magistrate," shall be inserted

29. In sub-section (2) of section 96, before the words "District Magistrate", the words "Sub-divisional Judicial Magistrate," shall be inserted.

30. In sub-section (1) of section 98,—

(1) in the first paragraph, for the words "Sub-divisional Magistrate, Presidency Magistrate or", the words "Sub-divisional Judicial or Executive Magistrate, Presidency Magistrate or Judicial or Executive" shall be substituted; and

(2) in the fourth paragraph, for the words "Sub-divisional Magistrate", the words "Sub-divisional Judicial or Executive Magistrate" shall be substituted.

31. In sub-section (1) of section 106, for the words "District Magistrate, a Sub-divisional Magistrate or a Magistrate", the words "Sub-divisional Judicial Magistrate or a Judicial Magistrate" shall be substituted.

32. In sub-section (1) of section 167, after the words "nearest Magistrate", the words "having jurisdiction" shall be inserted.

33. In sub-section (3) of section 170, for the words "District Magistrate or Sub-divisional Magistrate", the words "Sub-divisional Judicial Magistrate" shall be substituted.

34. In sub-section (1) of section 186, for the words "District Magistrate, a Sub-divisional Magistrate, or, if he is specially empowered in this behalf by the State Government, a", the words "Sub-divisional Judicial Magistrate, or, if he is specially empowered in this behalf by the State Government, in consultation with the High Court, a Judicial" shall be substituted.

35. In sub-section (1) of section 187, for the words "District Magistrate, such Magistrate shall send the person arrested to the District or Sub-divisional Magistrate", the words "Sub-divisional Judicial Magistrate, such Magistrate shall send the person arrested to the Sub-divisional Judicial Magistrate" shall be substituted.

36. In section 190,—

(1) in sub-section (1), for the words "District Magistrate or Sub-divisional Magistrate, and any other", the words "Sub-divisional Judicial Magistrate, and any other Judicial" shall be substituted;

(2) after sub-section (1), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

"(1A) Any District Magistrate or Sub-divisional Executive Magistrate or any other Executive Magistrate of the first or second class specially empowered in this behalf by the State Government may take cognizance of any offence upon information received from any person other than a police officer, or upon his own knowledge or suspicion, that such offence has been committed.";

(3) for sub-section (2), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

"(2) The State Government, in consultation with the High Court, or the Sessions Judge subject to the general or special orders of the State Government in consultation with the High Court, may empower any Judicial Magistrate to take cognizance under sub-section (1), clause (a) or clause (b), of offences for which he may try or commit for trial.";
and

(4) in sub-section (3), for the words "State Government may empower any", the words "State Government, in consultation with the High Court, may empower any Judicial" shall be substituted.

37. Section 191 shall be re-numbered as sub-section (1) thereof and,—

(1) in sub-section (1) as so re-numbered, for the word "Magistrate", wherever it occurs, the words "Judicial Magistrate" shall be substituted; and

(2) after sub-section (1) as so re-numbered, the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

"(2) When an Executive Magistrate takes cognizance of an offence under sub-section (1A) of section 190, he shall transfer the case to a Judicial Magistrate having jurisdiction to try the same and shall send the accused to such Magistrate, or may, subject to the provisions of this Code, release him on bail on taking from him a bond with or without surety for his appearance before such Magistrate."

38. In section 192,—

(1) in sub-section (1), for the words "or Sub-divisional Magistrate", the words "Sub-divisional Executive Magistrate or Sub-divisional Judicial Magistrate" shall be substituted;

(2) for sub-section (2), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

"(2) Any District Magistrate may empower any Executive Magistrate of the first class who has taken cognizance of any case to transfer the same for inquiry to any other specified Executive Magistrate within the district who is competent under this Code to hold such inquiry."; and

(3) after sub-section (2), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

"(3) Any Chief Presidency Magistrate or Sessions Judge may empower a Presidency Magistrate or any Judicial Magistrate of the first class, as the case may be, subordinate to him who has taken cognizance of any case to transfer the same to any other Presidency Magistrate or Judicial Magistrate, as the case may be, who is competent under this Code to try the accused or commit him for trial, and such Presidency Magistrate or Judicial Magistrate may dispose of the case accordingly."

39. In section 193,—

(1) in sub-section (1), for the word “Magistrate”, the words “Judicial Magistrate” shall be substituted; and

(2) in sub-section (2), after the words “State Government”, the words “, in consultation with the High Court,” shall be inserted.

40. In section 206, for sub-section (1), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

“(1) Any Presidency Magistrate, Sub-divisional Judicial Magistrate or Judicial Magistrate of the first class or any Judicial Magistrate not being a Judicial Magistrate of the third class, empowered in this behalf by the State Government, in consultation with the High Court, may commit any person for trial to the Court of Session or High Court for any offence triable by such Court.”.

41. In section 249, for the words “a Magistrate of the first class, or with the previous sanction of the District Magistrate, any other Magistrate”, the words “a Judicial Magistrate of the first class, or with the previous sanction of the Sessions Judge, any other Judicial Magistrate” shall be substituted.

42. In section 260,—

(1) in sub-section (1), for clauses (a), (b) and (c) the following clauses shall be substituted, namely:—

“(a) the Sub-divisional Judicial Magistrate,

(b) any Judicial Magistrate of the first class specially empowered in this behalf by the State Government in consultation with the High Court, and

(c) any Bench of Judicial Magistrates vested with the powers of a Judicial Magistrate of the first class and specially empowered in this behalf by the State Government in consultation with the High Court”;

(2) in the proviso to sub-section (1), for the word "Magistrate", the words "Judicial Magistrate" shall be substituted; and

(3) in sub-section (2),—

(i) for the word "Magistrate" wherever it occurs, the words "Judicial Magistrate" shall be substituted, and

(ii) for the word "Bench", wherever it occurs, the words "Bench of Judicial Magistrates" shall be substituted.

43. In section 261, for the words "State Government may confer on any Bench of Magistrates invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the second or third class", the words "State Government, in consultation with the High Court, may confer on any Bench of Judicial Magistrates, vested with the powers of a Judicial Magistrate of the second or third class" shall be substituted.

44. In section 263,—

(1) for the words "Magistrate or Bench of", the words "Judicial Magistrate or Bench of Judicial" shall be substituted; and

(2) after the words "State Government may", the words "in consultation with the High Court," shall be inserted.

45. In sub-section (2) of section 265, for the words "authorize any Bench of", the words "in consultation with the High Court, authorize any Bench of Judicial" shall be substituted.

46. In section 269, after the words "State Government", wherever they occur, the words "in consultation with the High Court" shall be inserted.

47. In section 337,—

(1) in sub-section (1),—

(i) for the words "District Magistrate, a Presidency Magistrate, a Sub-divisional Magistrate or any", the words "Sub-divisional Judicial Magistrate, a Presidency Magistrate or any Judicial" shall be substituted; and

(ii) in the proviso, for the words "District Magistrate", wherever they occur, the words "Sub-divisional Judicial Magistrate" shall be substituted; and

(2) in the proviso to sub-section (1) and in the remaining sub-sections, for the word "Magistrate", wherever it occurs, the words "Judicial Magistrate" shall be substituted.

48. In section 338, for the words "Magistrate or the District", the words "Judicial Magistrate or the Sub-divisional Judicial" shall be substituted.

49. In section 346,—

(1) for the word "Magistrate", wherever it occurs, the words "Judicial Magistrate" shall be substituted; and

(2) in sub-section (1), for the words "District Magistrate", the words "Sub-divisional Judicial Magistrate" shall be substituted.

50. In section 349, in sub-sections (1) and (1A),—

(1) for the word "Magistrate", wherever it occurs, the words "Judicial Magistrate" shall be substituted; and

(2) for the words "District Magistrate or Sub-divisional Magistrate", wherever they occur, the words "Sub-divisional Judicial Magistrate" shall be substituted.

51. In section 350A, for the words "Bench of Magistrates", the words "Bench of Judicial Magistrates" shall be substituted.

52. In section 357,—

(1) after the words "State Government may", wherever they occur, the words ", in consultation with the High Court," shall be inserted;

(2) for the word "Magistrate" wherever it occurs, the words "Judicial or Executive Magistrate" shall be substituted; and

(3) for the word "Magistrates", the words "Judicial or Executive Magistrate" shall be substituted.

53. In section 387, for the words "District Magistrate", the words "Sub-divisional Judicial Magistrate" shall be substituted.

54. In section 406, for the words "other Magistrate", the words "other Executive Magistrate" shall be substituted.

55. In section 406A,—

(1) in clause (b), for the words "the District Magistrate", the words "any other Magistrate" shall be substituted; and

(2) clause (c) shall be omitted.

56. In section 408,—

(1) for the words ", a District Magistrate or any other", the words "or any Judicial" shall be substituted; and

(2) in clause (c) of the proviso, for the word "Magistrate", the words "Judicial Magistrate" shall be substituted.

57. In section 413,—

(1) for the words "District Magistrate", the words "Sub-divisional Judicial Magistrate" shall be substituted; and

(2) for the word "Magistrate", wherever it occurs, the words "Judicial Magistrate" shall be substituted.

58. In sub-section (1) of section 425, for the words "passed by a", the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"passed by a Judicial Magistrate other than the Sub-divisional Judicial Magistrate, the certificate shall be sent through the Sub-divisional Judicial Magistrate and if the finding, sentence or order was recorded or passed by an Executive".

59. In section 435,—

(1) in sub-section (1),—

(i) for the words "District Magistrate, or any Sub-divisional Magistrate empowered by the State Government", the words "any Sub-divisional Judicial Magistrate empowered by the State Government in consultation with the High Court" shall be substituted; and

(ii) in the *Explanation*, for the words "Magistrates, whether exercising original or appellate jurisdiction," the words "Judicial Magistrates" shall be substituted;

(2) in sub-section (2),—

(i) for the words "Sub-divisional Magistrate", the words "Sub-divisional Judicial Magistrate" shall be substituted; and

(ii) for the words "District Magistrate", the words "Sessions Judge" shall be substituted;

(3) in sub-section (4), for the words "District Magistrate", the words "Sub-divisional Judicial Magistrate" shall be substituted; and

(4) after sub-section (4), the following sub-sections shall be inserted, namely:—

"(5) The High Court or the Court of Session or any District Magistrate or, any Sub-divisional Executive Magistrate empowered by the State Government in this behalf, may call for and examine the record of any proceeding before any

subordinate Executive Magistrate for the purpose of satisfying itself or himself, as the case may be, as to the correctness, legality or propriety of any order recorded or passed and as to the regularity of any proceeding before such subordinate Magistrate and may, when calling for such record, direct that the execution of any order be suspended and if the person is in confinement, that he be released on bail or on his own bond pending the examination of the record.

(6) If any Sub-divisional Executive Magistrate, acting under sub-section (5), considers that any such proceeding or order is illegal or improper, he shall forward the record with such remarks thereon as he thinks fit, to the District Magistrate.”.

60. In section 436,—

(1) for the words “District Magistrate”, wherever they occur, the words “Sub-divisional Judicial Magistrate” shall be substituted;

(2) for the word “Magistrates”, the words “Judicial Magistrates” shall be substituted; and

(3) for the word “Magistrate”, the words “Judicial Magistrate” shall be substituted.

61. In section 437,—

(1) for the words “District Magistrate” wherever they occur, the words “Sub-divisional Judicial Magistrate” shall be substituted; and

(2) for the word “Magistrate”, wherever it occurs, the words “Judicial Magistrate” shall be substituted.

62. In sub-section (1) of section 438, for the words “or District Magistrate”, the words “, District Magistrate or Sub-divisional Judicial Magistrate” shall be substituted.

63. In section 479,—

(1) for the words “District Magistrate”, the words “Sub-divisional Judicial Magistrate” shall be substituted; and

(2) for the word “Magistrate”, wherever it occurs, the words “Judicial Magistrate” shall be substituted.

64. In section 488,—

(1) in sub-section (1), for the words “District Magistrate, a Presidency Magistrate, a Sub-divisional Magistrate”, the words

"Sub-divisional Judicial Magistrate, a Presidency Magistrate" shall be substituted; and

(2) for the word "Magistrate", wherever it occurs, the words "Judicial Magistrate" shall be substituted.

65. In sub-section (1) of section 504, for the words "to the District Magistrate", the words and figures " , if the purpose referred to in section 503 relates to functions exercisable by Executive Magistrates, to the District Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the witness is to be found and in other cases to the Sub-divisional Judicial Magistrate" shall be substituted.

66. In section 505, after sub-section (2), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

"(3) Upon receipt of the Commission, the Sub-divisional Judicial Magistrate, or such Judicial Magistrate subordinate to him as he may appoint in this behalf, may compel the attendance of, and examine, the witness as if he were a witness in a case pending before himself."

67. In section 515, for the words "or District Magistrate shall be appealable to the District Magistrate", the words "shall be appealable to the Sessions Judge" shall be substituted.

68. In section 518,—

(1) for the words "District Magistrate or to a Sub-divisional Magistrate", the words "Sub-divisional Judicial Magistrate" shall be substituted; and

(2) in the marginal note, for the words "District or Sub-divisional Magistrate", the words "Sub-divisional Judicial Magistrate" shall be substituted.

69. For sub-section (2) of section 524, the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

"(2) In the case of every order passed under this section by a Magistrate, other than the Presidency Magistrate, an appeal shall lie to the Sessions Judge and in the case of an order passed by a Presidency Magistrate an appeal shall lie to the High Court."

70. In section 552, after the words "District Magistrate", the words "or Sub-divisional Judicial Magistrate" shall be inserted.

71. In sub-section (2) of section 554, after clause (d), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"(e) make rules regulating the control and supervision over different classes of Magistrates and the control, supervision and inspection of different classes of Courts:".

72. In sub-section (2) of section 559, for the words "the District Magistrate outside such towns", the words "elsewhere the District Magistrate in the case of Executive Magistrates and the Sessions Judge in the case of Judicial Magistrates" shall be substituted.

73. In section 561, for the words "District Magistrate", wherever they occur, the words "Sub-divisional Judicial Magistrate" shall be substituted.

74. In the proviso to sub-section (1) of section 562,—

(1) for the word "Magistrate", wherever it occurs, the words "Judicial Magistrate" shall be substituted:

(2) after the words "State Government", the words "in consultation with the High Court" shall be inserted; and

(3) for the words "Sub-divisional Magistrate", the words "Sub-divisional Judicial Magistrate" shall be substituted.

75. In section 565,—

(1) in sub-section (1), for the words "District Magistrate, Sub-divisional Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class, such Court or Magistrate", the words "Sub-divisional Judicial Magistrate or Judicial Magistrate of the first class, such Court or Judicial Magistrate" shall be substituted; and

(2) in sub-section (3), after the words "Government may", the words "in consultation with the High Court," shall be inserted.

76. After section 565, the following Schedule shall be inserted, namely:—

"SCHEDULE I

(See section 6A)

FUNCTIONS IN RELATION TO DIFFERENT CLASSES OF MAGISTRATES (SUBJECT TO SPECIFIC PROVISIONS IN THE CODE)

Explanation.—Magistrate does not include a Presidency Magistrate.

Sections.

I. Exclusive to the Judicial Magistrates . . .	4(1) (h), 28, 29, 29B, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 57, 106, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 165, 166, 170—173, 175, 186, 187, 190, 191, 193, 200—265, 291, 337, 338, 339A, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350A, 352, 380, 387, 389, 408, 409, 411, 412, 413, 414, 428, 433, 436, 437, 439, 442, 464, 466, 467, 468, 469, 471, 473, 475, 476, 478, 479, 479A, 482, 484, 487, 488, 489, 490, 512, 518, 532, 556, 557, 561, 562, 565.
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Exclusive to the Executive Magistrates	45 (3), 107—153, 174, 176, 190(1A), 191 (2), 196A(2), 196B, 492(2), 549(2).
3. Concurrent to both the Judicial and Executive Magistrates.	4(1)(k), 4(1)(l), 8, 22A, 22B, 42, 44, 45 (1), 54, 60—65, 68—105A,, 126A, 164, 167, 169, 192, 197, 344, 350, 354—364, 367, 406, 406A, 425, 435, 438, 485, 495, 497, 498, 502, 503—506, 508A, 509, 514, 514A, 515, 516, 523 524, 525, 528, 529, 530, 533 539, 539A, 539AA, 539B, 540A 541, 552, 553, 559..

77. In Schedule II,—

(i) to the “Explanatory Note”, the following shall be added, namely:—

‘The words Magistrate or Presidency Magistrate wherever they occur in the entries in the eighth column of this Schedule under the heading “By what court triable” shall mean a Magistrate or Presidency Magistrate, as the case may be, appointed in consultation with the High Court.’;

(ii) in column 8, in the entries under the heading “By what court triable”,—

(a) against the entry “124A” in column 1,—

(i) for the words “District Magistrate”, the words “Sub-divisional Judicial Magistrate” shall be substituted; and

(ii) after the words “State Government in this behalf”, the words “in consultation with the High Court” shall be inserted; and

(b) against the entry “376” in column 1, for the words “District Magistrate”, the words “Sub-divisional Judicial Magistrate” shall be substituted.

78. For Schedule III, the following Schedule shall be substituted, namely:—

“SCHEDULE III

(See section 36)

ORDINARY POWERS OF MAGISTRATES

Explanation.—Magistrate does not include a Presidency Magistrate.

A.—JUDICIAL MAGISTRATES

I.—*Ordinary Powers of a Judicial Magistrate of the Third Class*

(1) Power to arrest or direct the arrest of, and commit to custody, a person committing an offence in his presence, section 64.

(2) Power to arrest, or direct the arrest in his presence of, an offender, section 65.

(3) Power to endorse a warrant, or to order the removal of any accused person arrested under a warrant, sections 83, 84 and 86.

(4) Power to issue proclamations in cases judicially before him, section 87.

(5) Power to attach and sell property and to dispose of claims to attached property in cases judicially before him, section 88.

(6) Power to restore attached property, section 89.

(7) Power to require search to be made for letters and telegrams, section 95.

(8) Power to issue search-warrant, section 96.

(9) Power to endorse a search-warrant and order delivery of thing found, section 99.

(10) Power to order detention (not being detention in the custody of the police) of a person during a police-investigation, section 167.

(11) Power to postpone issue of process and inquire into case himself, section 202.

(12) Power to detain an offender found in Court, section 351.

(13) Power to issue commission for examination of witness, section 503.

(14) Power to apply to Sub-divisional Judicial Magistrate to issue commission for examination of witness, section 505(3).

(15) Power to recover forfeited bond for appearance before Magistrate's court, section 514, and to require fresh security, section 514A.

(16) Power to make order as to custody and disposal of property pending inquiry or trial, section 516A.

(17) Power to make order as to disposal of property, section 517.

(18) Power to sell property of a suspected character, section 525.

(19) Power to require affidavit in support of application, section 539A.

(20) Power to make local inspection, section 539B.

II.—Ordinary Powers of a Judicial Magistrate of the Second Class

(1) The ordinary powers of a Judicial Magistrate of the Third Class.

(2) Power to order the police to investigate an offence in cases in which the Magistrate has jurisdiction to try or commit for trial, section 155.

(3) Power to postpone issue of process and to inquire into a case or direct investigation, section 202.

III.—Ordinary Powers of a Judicial Magistrate of the First Class

(1) The ordinary powers of a Judicial Magistrate of the Second Class.

(2) Power to direct warrant to landholders, section 78.

(3) Power to issue search-warrant otherwise than in course of an inquiry, section 98.

(4) Power to issue search-warrant for discovery of persons wrongfully confined, section 100.

(5) Power to require execution of the bond, section 106.

(6) Power to discharge surety, section 126A.

(7) Power to record statement or confession, section 164.

(8) Power to authorize detention of a person in the custody of the police during a police-investigation, section 167.

(9) Power to commit for trial, section 206.

(10) Power to stop proceedings when no complaint, section 249.

(11) Power to tender pardon to accomplice during inquiry into case by himself, section 337.

(12) Power to make orders of maintenance, sections 488 and 489.

(13) Power to recover penalty on forfeited bond, section 514.

(14) Power to require fresh security, section 514A.

(15) Power to recall case made over by him to another Magistrate, section 528(4).

(16) Power to make order as to first offenders, section 562.

(17) Power to order released convicts to notify residence, section 565.

IV.—Ordinary Powers of a Sub-divisional Judicial Magistrate appointed under section 13A

(1) The ordinary powers of a Judicial Magistrate of the First Class.

- (2) Power to try juvenile offenders, section 29B.
- (3) Power to order police-investigation into cognizable cases, section 156.
- (4) Power to receive report of police-officer and pass order, section 173.
- (5) Power to issue process for person within local jurisdiction who has committed an offence outside the local jurisdiction, section 186.
- (6) Power to entertain complaints, section 190(1)(a).
- (7) Power to receive police-reports, section 190(1) (b).
- (8) Power to entertain cases without complaint, section 190(1)(c).
- (9) Power to transfer cases to a Subordinate Magistrate, section 192.
- (10) Power to try summarily, section 260.
- (11) Power to pass sentence on proceedings recorded by a Subordinate Magistrate, section 349.
- (12) Power to make inquiry, section 436.
- (13) Power to order commitment, section 437.
- (14) Power to report case to High Court, section 438.
- (15) Power to sell property alleged or suspected to have been stolen, etc., section 524.
- (16) Power to withdraw cases, and to try or refer to them for trial, section 528.
- (17) Power to compel restoration of abducted females, section 552.

B.—EXECUTIVE MAGISTRATES

I.—Ordinary Powers of an Executive Magistrate of the Third Class

- (1) Power to arrest or direct the arrest of, and to commit to custody, a person committing an offence in his presence, section 64.
- (2) Power to arrest, or direct the arrest in his presence of, an offender, section 65.
- (3) Power to endorse a warrant, or to order the removal of an accused person arrested under a warrant, sections 83, 84 and 86.
- (4) Power to issue proclamations in cases judicially before him, section 87.

(5) Power to attach and sell property and to dispose of claims to attached property in cases judicially before him, section 88.

(6) Power to restore attached property, section 89.

(7) Power to require search to be made for letters and telegrams, section 95.

(8) Power to issue search-warrant, section 96.

(9) Power to endorse a search-warrant and order delivery of thing found, section 99.

(10) Power to command unlawful assembly to disperse, section 127.

(11) Power to use civil force to disperse unlawful assembly, section 128.

(12) Power to require military force to be used to disperse unlawful assembly, section 130.

(13) Power to order detention (not being detention in the custody of the police) of a person during a police-investigation, section 167.

(14) Power to issue commission, section 503.

(15) Power to apply to District Magistrate for examination on commission, section 505(1).

(16) Power to recover forfeited bond for appearance before Magistrate's court, section 514 and to require fresh security, section 514A.

(17) Power to make order as to disposal of property, section 517.

(18) Power to sell property of a suspected character, section 525.

(19) Power to require affidavit in support of application, section 539A.

(20) Power to make local inspection, section 539B.

II.—Ordinary Powers of an Executive Magistrate of the Second Class

The ordinary powers of an Executive Magistrate of the Third Class.

III.—Ordinary Powers of an Executive Magistrate of the First Class

(1) The ordinary powers of an Executive Magistrate of the Second Class.

(2) Power to issue search-warrant otherwise than in course of an inquiry, section 98.

(3) Power to issue search-warrant for discovery of persons wrongfully confined, section 100.

(4) Power to require security to keep the peace, section 107.

(5) Power to require security for good behaviour, section 109.

(6) Power to discharge sureties, section 126A

(7) Power to make preliminary orders as to local nuisances, section 133.

(8) Power to make preliminary orders in possession cases, sections 145, 146 and 147.

(9) Power to record statements and confessions during a police-investigation, section 164.

(10) Power to authorize detention of a person in the custody of the police during police-investigation, section 167.

(11) Power to hold inquest. section 174.

(12) Power to recall case made over by him to another Magistrate, section 528(4).

IV.—Ordinary Powers of a Sub-divisional Executive Magistrate, appointed under section 13

(1) The ordinary powers of an Executive Magistrate of the First Class.

(2) Power to direct warrants to landholders, section 78.

(3) Power to require security for good behaviour, section 110.

(4) Power to make order prohibiting repetitions of nuisances, section 143.

(5) Power to make orders under section 144.

(6) Power to depute subordinate Magistrate to make local inquiry, section 148.

(7) Power to take cognizance of offences otherwise than on police-reports, section 190(1A).

(8) Power to transfer cases to a subordinate Magistrate, section 192.

(9) Power to sell property alleged or suspected to have been stolen, etc., section 524.

10) Power to withdraw cases, section 528.

V.—Ordinary Powers of a District Magistrate

- (1) The ordinary powers of a Sub-divisional Executive Magistrate.
- (2) Power to require security for good behaviour in case of sedition, section 108.
- (3) Power to discharge persons bound to keep the peace, section 124.
- (4) Power to cancel bond for keeping the peace, section 125.
- (5) Power to order preliminary investigation by police-officer not below the rank of Inspector in certain cases, section 196B.
- (6) Power to call for records, section 435.
- (7) Power to report case to High Court, section 438.
- (8) Power to appoint person to be Public Prosecutor in particular case, section 492(2).
- (9) Power to compel restoration of an abducted female, section 552."

79. For Schedule IV, the following Schedule shall be substituted, namely:—

"SCHEDULE IV

(See sections 37 and 38)

ADDITIONAL POWERS WITH WHICH MAGISTRATES MAY BE INVESTED

Explanation.—Magistrate does not include a Presidency Magistrate.

PART IA

**POWERS WITH WHICH JUDICIAL MAGISTRATES MAY BE INVESTED BY THE
STATE GOVERNMENT IN CONSULTATION WITH THE HIGH COURT**

***I.—Powers with which a Judicial Magistrate of the First Class may
be invested***

- (1) Power to try juvenile offenders, section 29B.
- (2) Power to issue process for person within local jurisdiction, who has committed an offence outside the local jurisdiction, section 186.
- (3) Power to take cognizance of offences upon complaint, section 190(1)(a).
- (4) Power to take cognizance of offences upon police-reports, section 190(1)(b).

(5) Power to take cognizance of offences without complaint, section 190(1)(c).

(6) Power to try summarily, section 260.

(7) Power to sell properties alleged or suspected to have been stolen, section 524.

(8) Power to try cases under section 124A of the Indian Penal Code.

II.—Powers with which a Judicial Magistrate of the Second Class may be invested

(1) Power to try juvenile offenders, section 29B.

(2) Power to record statements and confessions, section 164.

(3) Power to authorize detention of a person in the custody of the police during police-investigation, section 167.

(4) Power to take cognizance of offences upon complaint, section 190(1)(a).

(5) Power to take cognizance of offences upon police-reports, section 190(1)(b).

(6) Power to take cognizance of offences without complaint, section 190(1)(c).

(7) Power to commit for trial, section 206.

(8) Power to make order as to first offences, section 562.

III.—Powers with which a Judicial Magistrate of the Third Class may be invested

(1) Power to try juvenile offenders, section 29B.

(2) Power to take cognizance of offences upon complaint, section 190(1)(a).

(3) Power to take cognizance of offences under police-reports, section 190(1)(b).

IV.—Powers with which a Sub-divisional Judicial Magistrate may be invested

Power to call for records, section 435.

PART IB

POWERS WITH WHICH JUDICIAL MAGISTRATES MAY BE INVESTED BY THE
SESSIONS JUDGE

*I.—Powers with which a Judicial Magistrate of the First Class may
be invested*

(1) Power to take cognizance of offences upon complaint, section 190(1)(a).

(2) Power to take cognizance of offences upon police-reports, section 190(1)(b).

(3) Power to transfer cases, section 192.

*II.—Powers with which a Judicial Magistrate of the Second Class
may be invested*

(1) Power to take cognizance of offences upon complaint, section 190(1)(a).

(2) Power to take cognizance of offences upon police-reports, section 190(1)(b).

*III.—Powers with which a Judicial Magistrate of the Third Class
may be invested*

(1) Power to take cognizance of offences upon complaint, section 190(1)(a).

(2) Power to take cognizance of offences upon police-reports, section 190(1)(b).

PART IIA

POWERS WITH WHICH EXECUTIVE MAGISTRATES MAY BE INVESTED BY THE
STATE GOVERNMENT

*I.—Powers with which an Executive Magistrate of the First Class may
be invested*

(1) Power to require security for good behaviour in case of sedition, section 108.

(2) Power to require security for good behaviour, section 110.

(3) Power to make orders prohibiting repetitions of nuisances, section 143.

(4) Power to make orders under section 144.

(5) Power to take cognizance of offences otherwise than on police-reports, section 190(1A).

(6) Power to sell property alleged or suspected to have been stolen, etc., section 524.

II.—Powers with which an Executive Magistrate of the Second Class may be invested

(1) Power to make orders prohibiting repetitions of nuisances, section 143.

(2) Power to make orders under section 144.

(3) Power to record statements and confessions during a police-investigation, section 164.

(4) Power to take cognizance of offences otherwise than on police-reports, section 190 (1A).

III.—Powers with which an Executive Magistrate of the Third Class may be invested

(1) Power to make orders prohibiting repetitions of nuisances, section 143.

(2) Power to hold inquest, section 174.

IV.—Powers with which a Sub-divisional Executive Magistrate may be invested

Power to call for records, section 435.

PART IIB

POWERS WITH WHICH EXECUTIVE MAGISTRATES MAY BE INVESTED BY THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE

I.—Powers with which an Executive Magistrate of the First Class may be invested

(1) Power to make orders prohibiting repetitions of nuisances, section 143.

(2) Power to make orders under section 144.

(3) Power to transfer cases, section 192.

II.—Powers with which an Executive Magistrate of the Second Class may be invested

(1) Power to make orders prohibiting repetitions of nuisances, section 143.

(2) Power to make orders under section 144.

(3) Power to hold inquest, section 174.

III.—Powers with which an Executive Magistrate of the Third Class may be invested

(1) Power to make orders prohibiting repetitions of nuisances, section 143.

(2) Power to hold inquest, section 174."

ZAKIR HUSAIN,
President.

V. N. BHATIA,
Secy. to the Govt of India.

Reasons for the enactment

With a view to give effect to the directive principle in article 50 of the Constitution to separate the Judiciary from the Executive in the public services of the State of West Bengal, the Governor of West Bengal promulgated the West Bengal Separation of Judicial and Executive Functions Ordinance, 1968 (West Bengal Ordinance VII of 1968) on the 26th January, 1968. The salient provisions of the Ordinance are as under:—

(i) Magistrates are classified into two classes, that is to say, those who are appointed in consultation with the High Court referred to as the Judicial Magistrates and those who are appointed without such consultation, referred to as the Executive Magistrates. The Judicial Magistrates will primarily deal with cognizance, investigation, inquiry into and trial of any offence under the Indian Penal Code or under any other local or special law, while the Executive Magistrates will be mainly concerned with prevention of offences and other executive and administrative functions.

(ii) The functions of the two classes of Magistrates are separated mainly by amending the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 in its application to the State of West Bengal. Subject to the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the functions of the different classes of Magistrates are categorised as exclusive functions of the Judicial Magistrates or exclusive functions of the Executive Magistrates and the concurrent functions of both the classes of Magistrates without specifically amending the body of the Code of Criminal Procedure either as Judicial or Executive Magistrate except where necessary.

(iii) So far as the Presidency Magistrates are concerned, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Additional Chief Presidency Magistrates and other trying Presidency Magistrates will be appointed in consultation with the High Court and they will

discharge all the functions assigned to them or extended to them under the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, but the State Government can also appoint Presidency Magistrates without consulting the High Court and such Presidency Magistrates may perform other functions of Presidency Magistrates under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 excluding those relating to cognizance, investigations, inquiry into or trial of any offence.

(iv) Though the functions relating to prevention of offences have been allotted to the Executive Magistrates, provision has been made for appeals and revision against orders passed by such Magistrates to the Sessions Judge or to the High Court provided the order is passed in a proceeding under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(v) The post of Additional District Magistrate (Judicial) has been eliminated and while some powers exercisable by him have been assigned to the Sessions Judge, some of his minor powers have been allotted to the Sub-divisional Judicial Magistrate.

(vi) Suitable provision has been made for proper control and supervision by the Sessions Judge or the Additional Sessions Judge over the Judicial Magistrates in the district or sessions division.

(vii) Though the Ordinance primarily seeks to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, yet, section 29 of that Code has been so amended that Judicial Magistrates alone can try a case of any offence whether under the Indian Penal Code or under any other special or local law where the term "Magistrate" has been used without amending those laws passed or administered by the Union or the State Government.

2. The proposed measure seeks to replace the West Bengal Separation of Judicial and Executive Functions Ordinance, 1968 (West Bengal Ordinance VII of 1968).

3. As it is not practicable to refer the present legislation to the Consultative Committee of Parliament on West Bengal legislation, it has been decided, in view of the urgency of the matter, to enact the present legislation without such reference.

L. P. SINGH,

*Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Ministry of Home Affairs.*